TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS

Instructors in the Public Schools and Members of the Indiana Academy.

Several Interesting Sessions of the Leading Educational Organizations of the State at Which Fapers Were Read and Discussed.

Superintendent Jones on What Shall Be Taught and Who Shall Teach It.

Scientific Topics as the Academicians Treated Them-Dr. Mendenhall Refutes Some Popular Errors Concerning Electricity.

MEETING OF THE TEACHERS.

Addresses by the 'Outgoing and New Presi-

dents of Their Association. The Indiana State Teachers' Association began its thirty-fifth annual session at Plymouth Church last night. The body of the church was well filled with teachers and visitors from this and cities and towns throughout the State, the number of ladies being nearly as great as that of the gentlemen in attendance, and the general appearance of those present indicated the intelligence and enterprise which has come to be ecognized as a characteristic of Indiana teachus. The church was handsomely decrated with the evergreens used in its Christmas celewith erations, and looked as bright and cheerful as the audience it held. There was a peculiar appropriateness in its selection as the place of meeting, for the association was formed on the 25th of December 1854, in the old College Semmary which stood within a stone's throw of toe Plymouth Building. President Wm. M. Dailey, of the State University, was the first president, and since his time distinguished educators in long line have graced the chair. The following

President-Lewis H. Jones, superintendent Indi-Recording Secretary-Mrs. Annie E. H. Lemon, Bloomington, Ind. Treasurer-D. E. Hunter, superintendent Conners-Railroad Secretary-Nelson Yoke, Indianapolis, Ind.

Executive Committee-Robert Spear, E. A. Bryan, T. G. Alford, Dr. J. S. Irwin, F. D. Churchill, Caroline Furber, W. H. Banta.

Last night's meeting was in the nature of an introductory meeting, and was largely devoted to listening to the addresses of the retiring and incoming presidents. Mrs. Emma Mont McRae. professor of literature at Purdue University, whose term as president of the association expired at the close of last session, was introduced by her successor, Prof. Lewis H. Jones, of this city, who presides over this meeting. Mrs. McRae is an attractive speaker, and her address was listened to with much interest. In concluding she said: "It is a matter of sincere congratulation that our association has been called to order in its thirty-fifth annual session. We feel, as we gather here from year to year, that if we get out of these meetings what they should be to us, we will go from them with a greater determination to accomplish more in the next social communication. If we go away with the kind of inspiration which shall make this association one of the most important in the history of Indiana, it shall have served its purpose.'

President Jones's address, which followed, was s close study of educational questions, and it is a matter of regret that its length precludes its | differing from the normal. Dr. Jordan, in some publication in full. He took up the recent dissussion of educational matters in the Forum, insluding ten papers contributed by prominent men in church and state, and reviewed it from the stand-point of a practical teacher as well as that of a student of the functions of government as applied to education, supporting his own views with close and logical argument and many happy illustrations. In the course of his address he said whatever receives and holds an honorable place in the schools is likely in time to receive and hold an honorable place in the community. So manual labor will become respectable when the preparation for it is placed on precisely the same footing in the school as preparation for any other kind of occupation, viz.: the study of its elements as a need of the child's nature and not as the immediate avenue to some trade. It may when thus taught be the open seeame to some, but it is quite as likely to develop in other capacities in quite different fields of effort. It would, however, leave all of them with a respect for manual labor born of its equal treatment in the

In conclusion President Jones discussed the question by whom shall school subjects be taught, and held that a teacher should be chosen for his original character as well as for his professional preparation. Among teachers thus thosen he urged the acceptance of the idea that there was a science of education which was to be studied and realized in practice as far as possible. "When we recognize this fully," he said, "and laying aside petty jealousies and professional fears, set ourselves earnestly to the task of making our work scientific and our calling a profession, a veritable revival of learning will take place in this land of free

At the close of the President's address, which was heartily applauded, Professor Carr, of Muncie, and Miss Nora Hunter, of Connersville, were appointed assistant score taries of the association. An earnest invitation to attend the National Teachers' Association meeting, rext July, at Nashville, Tenn., was given, and an adjournment was had until 9 D'clock this morning.

The discussions to-day include addresses on the scope and character of elementary schools, the high-school system, the scientific method in metaphysics, industrial art and other interesting topics. Among yesterday's arrivals were Mesers. H. M. Skinner, of Chicago; J. C. Black, Logansport; J. W. Carr, Muncie; W. F. Hoffman, Washington; J. S. Campbell, Crowfordsville; W. F. Saunders. Cambridge; W. J. Bryan, Bioomington; J. V. Martin, Greenfield; H. S Woody, Kokomo and D. Eckley Hunter, Con-

The High-School Section. The High school section of the State Teachers Association met at Plymouth Church yesterday morning. President S. E. Harwood, of Attica, delivered the annual address, which was listened to with much satisfaction, and Prof. W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, read a paper on "Scientific Instruction," in which he advocated the teaching of science in its simpler forms in the schools. The proposition was debated at some length, and at the conclusion of the discussion other papers were read by Supt. L. H. Jones, Professor Alvord, Mrs. Lois G. Hufford and Lillie J. Martin, of this city. "The kind of literature to be studied in high-schools and the methods of presenting it." was discussed y Messrs. O. H. Carson, of Kendallville; G. F. Menaster, of Noblesville; W. E. Henry, of Peru, and others. After the noon recess the other topics of interest to high-school instructors were taken under consideration, and interesting addresses were made by Professors Campbell, Coulter and Tuttle, of Wabash Colege; Jordan and Swain, of the State University; Parr and Mace, of De Pauw; State Superintendent LaFollette and Rev. Oscar McColloch. Immediately preceding adjournment the following

President-Mrs. Bessie G. Cox, Kokomo. Secretary-O. H. Carson. Kendallville. Executive Committee-R. A. Ogg, Greencastle: J. A. Zeller, Lafayette; Professor Kelsoe, Richmon

County and Village School Section. The County and Village School Section of the association had a very limited attendance at the Opening session at Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, but the number was increased later, and by noon the session assumed considerable proportions. Supt. Ellis, of Madison, presided. The programme included an address by Miss Rose A. Russell, of Muncie. on the plan of the Young Peoples' Reading Club, which subject Was further discussed by Supt Luellen. There Was also an address by President Bryan on "The Influence of the Teacher's Personal Bearing." A committee was appointed to select officers for the section during the coming year and it will make its report in the general as-

sociation to-day.

The County Superintendents. The county superintendents of schools throughout the State held a well-attended meeting after the close of the session of the county and village school section to consider the report of the committee on legislation, and to consider further the course of study now on trial in the schools. The report of the committee was adopted, and later, resolutions passed indorsing | escaped by a rear door.

the compulsory education idea; recommending four-year terms for county superintendents and trustees instead of two, approving the plan of registering township orders, and advocating the placing of the power in the bands of trustees to furnish free use of books where two-thirds of the voters desire such use to be given.

State Historical and Literary Club. This afternoon there will be held, in the office of the public schools, the initial meeting of the new educational organization, called the Indiana Historical and Literary Club. The object of this organization is to do in their line what the Indiana Academy of Science is doing in its chosen field. The membership is limited and

will include only those who take special interest in the work suggested by the name. The programme for to-day is as follows:

MEN OF SCIENCE. Papers Which Were Read to the Members of

the Indiana Academy. At the meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science yesterday morning there was no general business, the scientific work of the association being at once introduced by the reading of botanical papers, three of which were by Prof. John M. Coulter, of Wabash College. The first of these was technical, upon the geographical distribution of umbelliferæ, which order had just been monographed by the speaker. The second paper showed that the future of systematic work in flowering plants lay in the study of their minute anatomy. As this field is just opened, it presents a world of work to aspiring botanists. The third paper of Professor Coulter showed some peculisrities of the Indiana flora. These peculiarities were brought out in the work of revising Gray's Manual. It seems that Indiana forms the northern boundary of many Southern plants, and the southern boundary of many Northern plants. The explanation seemed to lie in the presence of Lake Michigan to the north and the broad Southern opening of the Wabash valley to the south. H. L. Bolley, of Purdue Univesity, read an important paper two parasitic fungi or rusts. paper the good work that may be expected from the newly-established experiment station. Walter H. Evans, of Wabash College, read a paper upon the spines of eactus, showing clearly that they cannot be used in classification. Harry Seaton, of Wabash College, presented a paper upon the scales of the long moss of the South, showing a remarkable arrangement for supplying food to these air-

At the afternoon session some forty papers, chiefly of special scientific interest, were presented. After hearing several the Academy decided to seperate into two sections, one of which met in Superior Court room No. 2, for the consideration of geological and zoological and kindred subjects, while the other went into court room No. 3, to hear the investigations in mathematics, physics and chemistry. There was a good attendance of visitors as well as academicians in both rooms. Among the papers brought before the first section, several contained information of popular as well as special interest. In "A Sketch of the Geology of the Arkansas," Prof. J. C. Branner, of the Indiana State University, said that this typhically erratic river of the West, much after the manner of the Missouri, had some wonderful erosive properties in the character of its volume. There is an observation post at Little Rock, where he made careful measurements, and the river has varied without apparent uniformity since the first records in 1825, so greatly that the town of Pine Bluff is now rapidly being made an inland town. Vast quantities of mud are beld in suspension by this river, there being carried past year in the history of Indiana schools than ever Little Rock annually over twenty million tons, before. We gather here new strength from and on some occasions of unusual disturbance as high as 35,000 tens per hours for several hours

together. Prot. C. W. Hargitt gave some important "Evidences of Shallow Water Deposition of Silurian Rocks," and also noted brisfly "Some Strange Cases of Color Variation in Animals," remarks on systematic zoology, gave striking instances of the superior progressiveness of the American scientific mind over the European, in matters of accurate classification, and said that crimes against nature's truth were constantly committed, on account of the opposition of old fogies to changing timebonored usages. Prof. Thomas Gray showed the average deep sea temperature from quite exhaustive tests made by himself in the Atlantic to be in the month of September about 330. He also described a unique "mantispiece seismoscope" or earthquake measure, the invention of a scientific observer in Tokio, Japan.

The address of the evening session, which was attended by a large number of visitors, was by Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, on "Recent Researches in Atmospheric Electricity." The paper was an able and very exhaustive exhibit of what had been accomplished by himself and assistants in this pioneer work of science in the service of the United States government. He opened his address by giving a history of the public interest which led to a demand for such an inquiry. People have long been associating electricity with great atmospheric disturbances, even cyclones, harricanes and the spread of epidemic diseases being attributed to it. Inquiries were constantly being made of the government for definite and reliable information on these matters, but nothing was done for some time. Finally some circumstances connected with the cyclone in Philadelphia, in 1887, led to a certain gentleman's earnest championship of the investigation of the cause of these things, and an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to carry it on. The scientists, however, were instructed that not a dollar was to be expended for pleasure or wisdom merely, nor a dollar unless a direct return of usefulness was apparently to be the result. The spirit of this limitation prohibited much that could have been accomplished easily on behalf of knowledge, but, even as it was, the Doctor and his assistants made some wonderful strides in getting entirely new information about that almost unknown domain,

The central object of the investigation was to

ascertain whether weather predictions could be

the air above us.

accurately based on the data of atmospheric electricity, or whether they had any connection whatever with it. Both of these were answered almost decisively in the negative by the thorough experiments made. Electricity in cyclones is regarded by the Doctor as merely a strong presence, but in no sense as their originating force. He described several kinds of insulated instruments for gathering the fluid from the clouds among which he said that those based on the principle of the tall rod invented by Franklin had never been surpassed. He also described a mode of collecting electricity by an insulated apparatus consisting of a peculiar arrangement of tubes filled with common water, and another by which an alcohol flame, elevated high in the air, was made to attract the unseen force. The registerings of all the measurements of these instruments were recorded daily at the five stations distributed over the country, and he drew representations of these records on the blackboard which strikingly represented the familiar forms produced by the common pulsometer, only with much deeper waves. One of the results of the investigation was that he had determined that the same conditions of atmospheric electricity rarely, if ever, were present at the same instant of time over any considerable area of space. This fact had long been misunderstood by scientific men. and many well-formed people were heard to talk of "electrical waves," when strictly speaking of them as literal barmonius waves, the Doctor finds that none such exist. He has even known a wide difference in the electrical register of two points no further apart than four feet. "The result of all this," said the Doctor, "is to cause me chagrin that there is almost absolutely no regularity in the manifestations of these phenomena in any respect. Yet the future may yield us some hidden clew in these strange phases of nature." The Doctor exhibted to a number of members of the scademy after the meeting an autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin, expressing his thanks to a magistrate for kindness to two sea captains in dis-

The election of officers for the Academy resulted as follows: President, Prof. John C. Branner, of the State University: vice-presidents, Dr. F. C. Mendenhall, president of Rose Polytechnic at Terce Haute; Prof. O. P. Hay, of Butler University, and Prof. J. L. Campbell, of Wabash College; secretary, Amos W. Butler, of Brockville, and treasurer, Prof. O. P. Jenkins, of DePauw Uni-

versity. At the New Denison after the meeting of the Academy the executive committee met and took steps toward inviting the National Association for the Advancement of Science to meet here in 1890. It was decided to consult with promipent citizens and to take definite action in April next. The national association would bring here about 1,000 visitors.

Took Away Jewelry. Thieves entered the residence of Louis Hollweg, at No. 505 North Meridian street, last night, and secured some valuable jewelry and clothing. Mr. Hollweg was away from home, and did not return until near midnight. As be entered the front door of the house the thieves PEOPLE WHO PLAY CLESS.

Opening Games of the State Tournament and Incidental Business Therewith.

The State chess convention opened with good array of talent yesterday at the Hotel English. All the State champions, except Paul F. Kuhne, were present. Among them were H. C. Brown of Anderson, J. M. Tomlinson of Alexandris, Dr. T. F. Leech of Judson, Emanuel Marquis, H. C. Johnson, and Prof. Teister from Greencastle; Dr. J. F. Wright, J. F. Gent, Prof. Graham and Congressman-elect George W. Cooper from Columbus, Dr. Lewis, James Buchanan, Ewald Over. W. H. Ripley and about twenty others from the city. Major Mulky represented Bloomington association of ten players, and many are caculating that he will

carry away the chief prize. The following officers for the coming year were elected: President, James B. Mulky, of Bloomington; vice-president, Maj. J. F. Gent, of Columbus; secretary, H. C. Johnson, of

Greencastle. In pursuance of a plan previously suggested, the State was divided into districts, such districts being organized according to railroad facilities, as follows: Evansville, Columbus, Greencastle, Ft. Wayne, Richmond, Indianapolis and South Bend. The winners in the primary tourneys in such districts shall be entitled to play in the major tourney of the State Association. The tournament committee was authorized to confer with local players in the respective districts to effect such organization.

The rules of contest require that each player

shall play one game with each contestant for the prize and right to represent the State. But in case the one standing second shall have won a game off of the winner, those two shall play a match of three games for the prize. In the championship contest yesterday, Leech won from Johnson and Tague, Mulky from Cooper, H. C. Brown from Johnson, Gent from Cooper, Ripley from Gent and E. B. Brown, Cooper from Wright, Guymon from Gent, Wright from Over. In the team match between the Indianapolis players, commonly called the Greeks, and the players from the State at large, termed the Barbarians, the latter won by a score of six games to four. The Indianapolis players were Dr. Avery, Jesse and Ripley, four from Tomlinson, Wright, Mulky and Gent, while Dr. Bedford, Mr. Over, Dr. Lewis, Messrs. Long and Guy-mon lost respectively against H. C. Brown, Dr. Leech, Mr. Cooper, Eli P. Brown and Marquis. The Indianapolis players did not all come to

time, so Ripley was compelled to play three games simultaneously, winning two from Mulky and Gent, while he lost to H. C. Johnson. The oyster supper was postponed until the last night of meeting. Guymon seems to have the best grip on the prize for mating in the fewest number of moves, he having succeeded in twenty moves, Ripley being next in twenty-six moves. The scores of two of the games played were: BLACK. E. P. Browa. W. H. Ripley.

P to K4	P to K4
Kt to K B3	Kt to Q B3
B to B4	Kt to B3
Kt to B3	KtxP
KtxKt	P to Q4
B to Q3	PaKt
BxP	Q to Q3
Castles	B to Kto
P to B3	Castles
Q to K2	R to K sq
P to K R3	B to Q2
P to Q R4	P to B4
B to B2	P to K5
Kt to Kt5	Kt to K4
Q to R5	P to K Kt3
Q to K2	P to K R3
KtaK P	Pakt
BxP	P to K Kt4
P to Q4	Kt to B3
P to K B4	KtxQ P
Q to K3	Kt to Kto
QxQ	BxQ
B to Kt6	Kt X R
BxR .	REB
PxP	Kt to B7
PaP	Kt to K8
P to Q Kt4	Kt to Qt
B to Q2	QBxP
P to R7	B to Q KtG
P to K Kt4	R to R sq
P to K Kt5	RxP
P to Kt6 R to Bo	RIP
K to B sq	B to Q4
PaB Sq	B to B6
K to K2	RxR R to Kto
P to Kt7	Kt to K4
B to R6	
B to K3	Kt to H2 RxP
B to Q4	B to K4 and wins.
Same and the same	
WHITE.	BLACK.
Dr. T. F. Leech.	H. C. Johnson.
P to K4	P to K4
Kt to K B3	Kt to Q B3
B to B4	B to B4

P to Q B3 Kt to K B3 P to Q4 B to B5 ch B to Q2 Q KtxB Castles Castles P to Q R3 B to K Kt5 Q to Q B2 K R to K sq KR to Keq 1 R to K2 R to K3 BxKt KtxKt QR to K sq QR to K sq P to Kt3 B to Q3 P to Q Kt1 P to.Q R3 B to B4 Q to K Kt5 P to K R3 Q to B5 B to Q3 P to K5 P to Q4 Kt to K R4 R to Q sq KtxQ P R to K B sq KtaKt Q to Kt3 Resigns.

Quite a number joined the National Association, and sufficient pleages to raise the neceseary twenty were given. The meeting thus far is a succeas.

The Greensborg Checker Contest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 26.-In the checker contest to-day W. B. Mundelle, of Connersville, was defeated by Thomas Shelcutt in ten straight games. Mundelle then beat John Smith, of this city, in the same manner. Shelcutt won seven, lost one, with two draws in ten games played with Mr. Holt, of Rushville. Other good games were played to-day, and it has been a season of much enjoyment to lovers of the game. This city is almost, if not entirely, entitled to the championship of the State for the number of good players.

Alleged Kidnaping. A large woman in a red plush suit, and hat to match, stood on the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania last evening, giving a couple of policemen an account of her troubles with her husband who, she said, had stolen her child. She stated that the alleged child stealer's name was Billy Ayres, and that he lived in Baltimore, and she wanted the policemen to bring back the child even if it was necessary to kill William in the effort.

Will Hold a Meeting.

The citizens living beyond the Bee-line and Lake Erie & Western tracks, on the east side of the city, will hold a meeting to protest against the passage of the Monon ordinance unless it is amended. They desire to have the company prevented from building its line west of the Massachusetts-avenue depot.

A Fall of Twenty Degrees. At 10:40 A. M. yesterday, the cold-wave signal

was ordered hoisted, as it is predicted the

temperature will fall about twenty degrees by 8 o'clock to-night. A Curious Meeting. Rome (Ga.) Tribune.

Rome had within her borders a day or two ago Sam A. McIvor, the only colored member of the Legislature. On going home a few days since Dr. William D. Hoyt was very much surprized to find a big colored man in his house talking to the female members of his family. He did not know what to think of it as he walked into the room until one of the ladies re-

"This is Sam, don't you know him?" It then flashed into the physician's mind that the colored man was the old coachman of his wife's mother in Liberty county long before the war. Sam was born in 1816, and is therefore seventy-two years old. He is quite black and has a slight beard.

Lucky Sir Frederick Grenfell.

Sir Frederick Grenfell, who is conducting the operations at Snakin, is a lucky man. He is only forty seven years of age. He joined the Sixtieth Rifles in August, 1859, and left the regiment in January, 1886, on promotion to an unattached lieuterant-colonelcy. Three years previously he had been created a Queen's aidde-camp, with the rank of colonel. He first came to the front in the operations in the Transkei in 1877-8, when he was aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Cunynghame, and afterward staff officer to Colonel Giyn. In the Kafir war of 1878 he | in your system.

was D. A. A. and A. M. G. at headquarters. In the Zulu campaign of 1879 he was D. A. A. at headquarters, his services in that capacity having earned for him a brevet lieutenant colonelcy. This rank is generally the turning point of a military career, and it proved to be so in his case. In the Boer war of 1881 Colonel Grenfell acted as A. Q. M. G. to Sir Evelyn Wood. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he was A. A. and Q. M. G. at headquarters. In the Nile campaign of 1885 he was employed on the line of communications. He joined the Egyptian army in 1883, and served with it on the frontier in 1835-6, including the battle of Giniss. One way or another he has been well employed during the last ten years.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-For Indiana and Illinois-Light rain or snow, followed on Thursday by fair, colder weather; westerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather Pres 7 A. M... 29.80 50 77 S'east Cloudy .01 2 P. M... 29.57 55 78 South Cloudy .16 7 P. M... 29.78 36 73 West. Cloudy .16

Maximum thermometer, 55; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 26,

Mean.... *0.06 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-856

General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS. Dec. 26-7 P. M. Bar- | Thermometer. | Pre-Exp. Min. Max tat'n New York city ... 30.12 Buffalo, N. Y..... 29.74 52 38 56 Cloudy Philadelphia, Pa. 20.10 48 Pittsburg, Pa. 29.76 56 Washington, D.C. 30.06 50 38 46 32 60 Clear. 64 .02 Cloudy 56 .04 Clear. 74 .02 Cloudy Charleston, S. C. 30.02 Jacksonville, Fla. 30.00 Pensacola, Fla... 30.00 58 Monigomery, Ala 29.98 58 Vicksburg, Miss... 30.08 44 64 .84 Clear. 60 .54 Rain. 58 52 56 Cloudy 44 New Orleans, La. 30.00 60 54 Little Rock, Arg. 30.12 36 36 Galveston, Tex... 30.14 52 52 68 .01 Clear. 42 Cloudy 56 Clear. San Antonio, Tex 30.16 50 Memphis, Tenn.. 30.02 40 Nashville, Tenn.. 29.88 50 60 Clear. Cloudy Nashville, Tenn. 29.88 50
Louisville, Ky... 29.82 46
Indianapolis, Ind. 29.78 36
Cincinnati, O... 29.72 54
Cleveland, O... 29.66 54
Toledo. O... 29.54 54
Marquette, Micn. 29.52 30
S. Ste. Marie, Mich. 29.43 28
Chicago, Ill. 29.86 38
Springfield, Ill. 29.86 28
Milwaukee, Wis. 29.40 32
Duluth, Minn. 29.70 22
St. Paul, Minn. 29.70 18
Morehead, Minn. 29.86 18
St. Vincent, Minn 29.92 16
Dubuque, Ia... 29.86 24
Dubuque, Ia... 29.86 24
Dubuque, Ia... 29.86 28
St. Louis, Mo... 29.92 30
Kansas City, Mo... 30.06 20
Fort Sill, Ind. T... 30.18 32
Dodge City, Kan. 30.12 28
Omaha, Neb... 29.96 20
North Platte, Neb... 30.10 6
Bismarck, D. T... 30.04 20
Ft. Sully, D. T... 30.10 6
Bismarck, D. T... 30.02 14
P. Arthur's L'd'g... ... Qu'Appelle, N. W. 30.12 8
Ft. As'nab'ne, M. T. 30.24 50 58 .04 Cloudy 48 62 .10 Clear. 36 56 .16 Cloudy Louisville, Ky... 29.82 Indianapolis, Ind. 29.78 62 .04 Cloudy 58 .01 Rain. 62 .02 Rain. 34 62 .02 Rain.

18 30 .40 Snow.

26 28 .54 Snow.

28 56 .30 Cloudy

38 54 .04 Cloudy

32 46 1.30 Snow.

14 26 Cloudy

16 20 Cloudy

6 22 Clear.

24 36 .42 Cloudy

20 26 .70 Snow.

30 50 Cloudy

20 26 .06 Clear.

28 42 Clear.

28 42 Clear.

29 26 .01 Clear.

Clear. 38 Clear. 26 .01 Clear. 24 Olear. 20 26 .01 Clear. -2 24 ... Clear. -2 24 ... Clear. 16 24 .01 Snow. 1 18 T Clear. 10 18 10 22 12 22 8 ... 6 10 -2 18 T Cloudy Clear. Qu'Appelle, N. W. 30.12 8 6
Ft.As'nab'ne, M. T 30.24 14 -2
Helena, M. T. 30.44 -2 -4
Boise City, I. T. 30.24 26 20
Chyenne, W. T. 29.16 18 2 10 Clear. 0 Fair. 40 T Snow.

Denver, Col. ... 30.08 32 8 40 ... Clear. Pueblo, Col. ... 30.18 28 22 32 ... Clear. Santa Fe, N. M ... 30.08 30 22 34 ... Clear. Salt Lake City ... 30.12 30 20 34 ... Foggy. T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow. WHAT AN OLD LADY SAW.

Ft. M'Kn'ny, W.T.
Ft. Wahaskie, Wy 30.32 -6 -12 12 Clear.

2 30 Clear.

A Trunkless Head "Peeks" at Her from Under the Seat of a Car.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Special. The son of one of Bridgeport's prominent citizens is studying deatistry in New York. At the dental college where he is following his studies human heads are supplied to assist the

student in understanding the human jaw. Yesterday the Bridgeport young man started home for the holidays. He brought a woman's head along with him to study during vacation. He carried it in a paper bag. The bag with the head was deposited under a car seat and the youth started on his railroad ride intently reading the Evening World. The motion of the car or the moisture from the head caused the paper bag to crack open and expose the head. Across the aisle eat an aged lady and an old gentleman from the rural districts. The old lady espied the head, and, pointing with a quick gesture, she exclaimed sharply: "See there," and fainted. The old gentleman was somewhat

slow to understand what had frightened her. When the conductor inquired: "What's the matter?" the old gentleman said, "Some one was peekin' at her under that seat," and pointed to the head in the tattered bag. An investigation followed which disturbed the equilibrium of the young dentist, when he looked under the seat and discovered his paper bag "busted," and himself regarded as a possible murderer escap ing with his victim's head. A number of gentlemer on the train were acquainted with the young man, and explained matters to the satisfaction of the conductor and passengers. The head and the dental student left the train at Bridgeport, much to the relief of the old lady. who said: "I'm drefful 'fraid I'm goin' to have a fit of the rickets."

The Chesper Way.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The Southern project for prescribing an educational qualification for voters, which is expected to cut off nearly all the negro vote, and possibly may have the same effect on a considerable proportion of the white vote, need not be a matter of dispute between the North and the South. The North has the right to express its opinion on the abstract policy involved; but its rights will not be imperiled by such a step; and relative power in the general government will be increased thereby. Uader the Constitution any State can prescribe an educational test for enfirage; but under the Constitution, also, the proportion of voters cut off by that test will be matched by the reduction of the proportion of representation to which that State is entitled in the House of Representatives. Suppose that an educational test should be established in the South which excludes 30 per cent. of its present voters. That test would reduce the representation of the South in the House just 30 per cent. with exactly the same reduction in the representative electors. The ignorant voter is undoubted an evil and a peril; but this and other considerations as to the difficulty of taking the ballot from him after he has it, will make it well for the South to consider whether it is not cheaper to educate her citizens than to disfranchise

Great Robbery in Spain.

Madrid Dispatch to London Standard. A great robbery has been committed in the treasury deposits offices. It must have taken place during Saturday and Sunday, both of these being feast days, when the State offices are closed and guarded by gen-darmes with loaded muskets, who receive the strictest orders to exercise the utmost vigilance. The principal safe, from which £56,000 in bank notes and valuable securities was stolen, was in the interior of an iron-paneled room, with iron doors, before which a sentry was stationed night and day. The safe shows no sign of fracture or of having been tampered with. Experts and the police are convinced that the thieves had keys exactly aimilar to those in the custody of the treasury officials, all of whom have been arrested and imprisoned, pending an inquiry, which will be conducted by high functionaries of the exchequer and a special judge. The affair caused great excitement until an official notice was issued informing depositors that only moneys belonging to the treasury had been

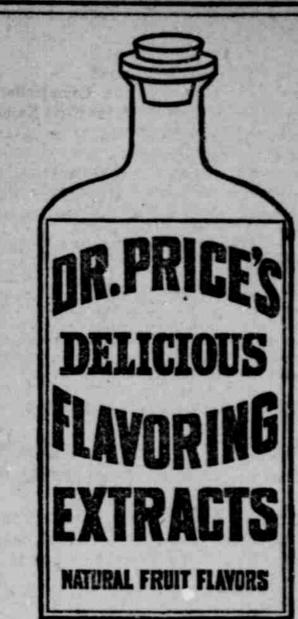
A Lesson That Will Not Be Heeded.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The boy who broke the lock of a powder magazine at Mt. Pleasant, O., and entered the building with a eigarette in his mouth will break no more locks and smoke no more cigarettes; but there are plenty of boys left who have no more honesty and no more sense than he had.

Get Rid of That Bad Taste.

When you wake up in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, with your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was all caused by what you ate the night before. Of course everybody does that and everybody "swears off" from again eating such food. The trouble is that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of Brandreth's Pills and note the sudden and wonderful change





Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York. Chicago. St. Louis.



KNIGHTIJILLSON 75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

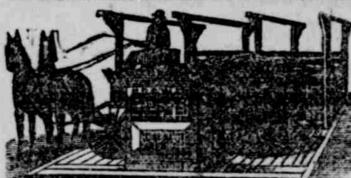
NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from le inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS. STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

TELEPHONE 364

GEORGE A. RICHARDS, 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.



We are making all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Forger, Dormant, Depot and Minera' Scales on greatly simplified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SCALE CO., Terre Esute, Ind. (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)

Second-hand Failroad Track, Wagon and other scales.

Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS



For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Biotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them.) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

COURTEST AND A MAN'S HAT. Some Anecdotes About a Custom of Society -Tacites of the Hat,

Once a Week. A woman's role is to seem utterly oblivious of her connet after the parting look into the mirror establishes the pleasing truth that it is settled safely and becomingly. The man who forgets what he has upon his head is a boor, incorrigibly absent-minded. The right manipulation of his hat is like spelling-it must be learned early and thoroughly, or it comes hard, and is

always a skittish possession. A mother, habitually indulgent to her children, called her eldest born-a boy of ten-back when he had left her on a street-corner. The lad cowered under the severity of eye and as-

"Never dare leave me in the street again without raising your hat," she said. "It is a token of respect you owe to every woman, and never forget that your mother is a woman."

The reproof was double-barreled. Association with mother and sisters is excellent practice in an exercise that cannot be abated without injury to bim who takes the literty. "The fellow" who node a cavalier welcome or farewell to his sister at the window or in the street will, with the most gallant intentions, some day, in a fit of abstraction, or when harried by business into forgetiulness of his company manners, nod as carelessly to some other fellow's sister and score a point in favor of the rival. whose hand, from the force of early habit and long usage, moves involuntarily toward the cap brim at the approach of any woman whose face is familiar to him,

A nod is not a bow. To nod to a woman is open disrespect. The mother who carves the two sentences and the import thereof upon the mind of her boy builds so much better than she knows as to merit the gratitude of her sex. The bob or duck of the covered head which salutes a comrade of his gender is barely pardonable, even in America. Students in foreign universities would be sent to Coventry were they to practice it on meeting in corridor or thoroughfare. Equally general in the older lands, where external courtesies rank higher than with us, is the custom of doffing the hat on passing a lady-stranger or acquaintance-on the staircase or in the balls of hotel or other public building. In witnessing the effect of the neglect of the gracious little ceremony in the country that furnishes the best husbands in the world it is impossible to restrain the regretful sigh:

"These things ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone!"

The undoing is carried to a disgraceful excess as we descend the social scale. The lower we go the more scanty is the observance of the etiquette and moralities of the hat, until we are forced to consider the important adjunct to the outdoor toilet as an almost infallible barometer of breeding. Respect of the rules regulating its management in refined circles is the last sign of better days and better manners with which the decayed gentleman parts. When his hand forgets the way to the hat-brim, he is very near the foot of the hill. What a slangy lad ence called in my hearing "the hat trick," is likewise that which the self-made man of plebeian extraction is the slowest to learn.] have seen millionaires forget to remove their hats in superb drawing-rooms.

One of the most mortifying experiences of my earlier married life was the visit to our countryhouse of a distinguished man than whom the State held none abler of his profession. We had invited several friends to meet him, and the dinner given in his honor passed off smoothly. The filled with a cushion to hold pins, and the third lion roared in a perfectly satisfactory manner, is left empty to catch stray buttons or what-are

winning universal admiration. Coffee was served on the veranda, and the evening being cool, the g. eat man called for his hat. He might bave asked permission from the women present to assame it, we thought, but orators must presorre their vocal chords from rust. As the chilliness increased, we adjourned to the library, where a fire had been kindled. There, in the assembled presence of our choisest neighbors, the great man wore his hat until the hour of separation. The recollection is an agony. The in, ference, borne out by subsequent discoverieswas inevitable. He was a commoner of the commonalty and volgar ingrain. It ought to have been impossible for him to commit such a breach of good manners in any circumstances. The varnish of surface-and unaccustomed-courtesy, like other cheap and patent dressings, requires frequent renewal and cannot be war-

As a grateful contrast, I offer another authentic incident. A true gentleman, driving through the country with his wife and children, stopped at a small farm-house to inquire the way. A child on the front seat of the carringe had s view of him as he knocked at the door. "Papa's talking to a lady," chirped the little

one. "I can't see her, but I know, because he took off his hat when the door opened, and u standing with his hat in his hand The 'lady' followed him to the steps as he returned to the carriage. Her sleeves were rolled up to her shoulders; she wore a shabby calice gown without a collar. Her hair was unkempt, her arms and hands dripped with suds. Her parting directions were shrilly nasal and ungrammatical. The man, who appeared beside her as a prince beside a serf, stood with

his noble head beared as in a royal presence. "How could you!" queried the quick-eyed occupant of the front seat. "She wasn't a bit of a "She was a woman, my boy; and a gentleman is always a gentleman for his own sake." "Men can do no end of pretty things with their hats," sighed a belle to me. "The tactics of that useful article (masculine) are a scienceone of the arts. Yet two-thirds of them don't

half appreciate their privileges in that line, or suspect their possibilities." I saw a man who calls himself a gentleman kiss his betbrothed the other day, with his hat set as immovably on his head as if it had grown there with his growth, and strengthened with

Fancy a condition of mind and body that could make such a thing practicable in a Christian land, and in the nineteenth century.

Signs of Weaith.

Washington Post. A distinguished Virginian was in town the other day talking politics.

"Mahone's on top," he said, with assurance. "No, that can't be," rep'ied one in the crowd. "It is all the same," he reasserted. "The Mahone fellows have got the money, and the anti-Mahoners are dead broke " "How do you know they are!"

"Why, when they come around to play poker the Mahone men put up the cash and the anti-Mahoners give their notes dated one day after date, and, sir"-bere the Virginian became warm-"I'll be blanked if they'll put any dates on the notes if you don't watch them." The argument was unanswerable.

A convenience for the dressing-table is made of three tiny Japanese baskets joined together and trimmed according to the fancy. One of these baskets is stuffed with hair and covered with black net to hold hair-pine; another is filled with a cushion to hold pins, and the third